

...ING ON  
...E CHINESE  
...ch and Ger-  
...an Forces  
...Forward.  
...ESE TROOPS  
...LL INTRENCHED  
...Walderssee and General  
...Have Further Dif-  
...ferences at Peking.  
...April 25.—The Lokal  
...special correspondent,  
...Cheng Ting, near  
...says:  
...German and French expe-  
...approaching the front of  
...army, which is ap-  
...strong, and well in-  
...their positions. The  
...marched over difficult  
...to the gate of the  
...at Neng Tui Kan. The  
...appears indisposed to offer  
...and its retreat behind  
...wall is expected."



# CUBA AND ITS SUGAR

## Lower Duties Are Asked for as Quid Pro Quo.

### OFFSET FOR PLATT AMENDMENT

Pres. Schurmann of Cornell in Favor of Opening American Sugar Market.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 25.—President J. G. Schurmann spoke last night before the students of Cornell University in Liberty Hall on the Cuban situation. His recent return from the island where he spent two weeks, enabled him to make the subject one of particular interest. After review of the general condition of the people, he touched directly upon the live question of the Cuban opposition to the Platt amendment. He said in part:

"It is the revolutionary army and its supporters who are represented in the constitutional convention. That body is more radical than the Cuban people as a whole. If it hesitates to adopt the Platt amendment, the people who own property on the island would not. They feel that the Platt amendment is indispensable to the peace and protection of the island, and the prosperity of its people. Still I think that great consideration should be shown for the men who won Cuban independence, and after all, the constitutional convention is the only organized body authorized to express Cuban sentiment and opinion. I had the honor week before last of conferring with two large delegations from the convention, in which were included all of the members of the committee now at Washington. Their complaint was three-fold—they objected to the manner in which the Platt amendment was forced upon them; secondly, they criticized it as a limitation of the sovereign rights of Cuba; thirdly, they deplored the omission of a clause providing for freer commercial relations between Cuba and the United States. The first objection which is a matter of form rather than of substance, is now irremediable, and we need not discuss its merits. I believe the second objection rests on a misapprehension, which President McKinley will, in all probability, be able to remove in a conference with the committee, for the Platt amendment, while continuing the historical policy of the United States toward Cuba, may be fairly described as a guarantee of the independence of Cuba and the formation of the means necessary to protect it, both against foreign invasion and domestic disorder. The third objection will, in my judgment, prove the hardest to overcome. "But the convention is not in a way of success when they propose a lower duty on sugar as a quid pro quo for their acceptance of the Platt amendment, which is quite as advantageous to Cuba as to the United States. Let them, on the contrary, accept the Platt amendment, which, in substance, is indispensable to Cuba as it is expedient for the United States, and let them appeal to the great heart of the American people to furnish a market, with proper protection for home industries, to the exports of their neighboring sister Republic, which has suffered untold agonies in its struggles for freedom, and whose prosperity is bound up with the prosperity of the United States, and I believe they will win the case. The Cuban problem is at the bottom an economic and financial one. And the United States has the control of it in its own hands. There are two measures, by the enactment of which Congress might win the heart of Cuba. One is the reduction of the duty on sugar. The other is a loan at a low rate of interest of some \$15,000,000 for the payment of soldiers honorably discharged from the Cuban armies. Would not both in the long run be investments for us? Neither in Cuba nor in the United States do the people desire annexation at present. Let us aid the Cubans to set up their own Republic. With the establishment of a Republic under the guarantees of the Platt amendment, with a consequent influx of capital, which is now generally needed, and with a market for sugar in the United States, the island of Cuba would become one of the richest and happiest communities in the world."

...April 25.—Many applica-  
...made to Mr. Rock-  
...Chaffee by Chinese  
...for the retention in  
...American troops until the  
...arrival of the troops of the  
...day of those who are mak-  
...think the withdrawal  
...troops will make the others  
...There are also people  
...desire to see any of the  
...anarchy and an up-  
...rulers.  
...von Walderssee has  
...declaration that the gate of  
...City be guarded by Ger-  
...after the departure of the  
...General Chaffee has re-  
...American soldiers will con-  
...the gate. At this the  
...indignant, saying this  
...honesty, and that if the  
...desires to do her share  
...the city she should leave  
...troops for that purpose;  
...few men belonging to the  
...troops should control the  
...will be within the Ameri-  
...cannot be allowed. If  
...persists in this course  
...representations will be  
...matter.  
...of the foreign powers  
...today. They do not at  
...a disposition to reduce  
...which many think to be  
...reasonable.

...ON CROOKED.  
...Mother Did Not Save  
...Children.  
...April 25.—Mrs. Mary Fipps'  
...interfered yesterday with  
...which she was making to  
...husband and their two  
...was abducting. Mrs.  
...housewife of the fore-  
...Smelter, and has lived  
...years in Globeville, a  
...near. Recently they quar-  
...Fipps threatened to re-  
...in the East. While  
...from home yesterday her  
...that if he secreted the  
...would give up her quar-  
...of husband and child-  
...in a few minutes after  
...and learning the facts,  
...neighbor's horse and  
...of husband and child-  
...through the main  
...back. Her rapid riding  
...back, which fell dang-  
...back. She stopped the  
...she was ready to pro-  
...and children were lost to  
...appealed to the police.

...SUGAR COMPANY.  
...On New Form as an  
...Incorporated Concern.  
...SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—Articles  
...were filed yesterday  
...Commercial and Sugar  
...corporation was form-  
...on a broader basis than  
...and for many years con-  
...by Kennedy & Fitch.  
...operation, Mr. Fitch re-  
...continues his interest.  
...stock is \$200,000, divided  
...of the par value of  
...holders are G. L. Ken-  
...Fitch, George Rolph, Jr.,  
...and John A. Reed. Eight  
...have been issued, and  
...1,000 have been placed in  
...to meet the demands of  
...of the business.  
...leaves on the Australia  
...for his island home, and  
...managing director of the  
...business there.

## OAHU'S REFUGE FOR OCEAN SHIPS

### New Bids Have Been Called for in the Matter of Dredging.

The following is from the Examiner: Uncle Sam has again asked for bids for the improvement of Pearl harbor, in the Hawaiian Islands. Pearl harbor is declared by naval experts to be the greatest natural naval refuge in the world, which is saying a great deal, but the situation seems to warrant the superlative language of the officers who have a survey of the harbor. It is reached by a narrow channel about four miles long, the greater part of which is deep enough to float the largest craft of the navy. There is a bar one mile from the mainland that now prevents the entrance of any vessel having more than twelve feet draft, and it is to remove this bar that the Government has appropriated \$100,000.

Colonel W. H. Huer yesterday issued a notice asking for bids, and gives particulars of the proposed operations as follows: The work to be done is the formation, by dredging, of a channel having a depth of thirty feet at mean low water, through the bar at the entrance of the harbor, about 1,900 feet in length, and as wide as the funds available will permit. The bar at this locality is believed to consist of coral sand, with coral banks on either side. Borings to a depth of thirty feet have been made by officers of the United States navy throughout the area to be dredged. Nothing but sand was found. The least depth of water on the bar is about ten feet. The quantity of material to be removed to obtain a channel thirty feet deep and 200 feet wide is estimated at 200,000 cubic yards. The quantity to be removed under this contract will depend upon the price bid. Pearl harbor is regarded as remarkable on account of the great depth maintained in the inner harbor, the figures on the map indicating fathoms. It is estimated that the entire fleet of the United States may take refuge in this harbor and leave room for two or three other fleets. The entrance admits of fortification. It is understood that a Government naval station, with dry dock and other conveniences for repairing and building vessels will be constructed.

## AFTER ANARCHISTS.

### Uncle Sam Takes Active Measures to Suppress Them.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Active measures have been taken by the Federal Government to prevent the success of plots hatched by anarchists in the United States against the lives of European rulers. As a result of diplomatic representations made to the State Department, Secretary of State Hay, through the Governors of New York and New Jersey and other States, has communicated with the police of cities and seaports requesting them to keep under surveillance all persons known to have connection with anarchical societies and to prevent the departure from the United States of any person or persons who may be suspected of having been chosen to slay foreign potentates. The attention of the police of New York and Paterson, N. J., has been especially called to the necessity of exercising the utmost vigilance. It was learned today that this Government was asked several months ago to make a statement of its position, with reference to the suppression of anarchists. Some of the powers of Europe would like the United States to enter

into an arrangement which would permit the apprehension and imprisonment of all persons known to be connected with anarchical societies. The American Constitution permits freedom of speech and the administration believes that it is much wiser to permit persons having anarchical views to express them, so that they can be more easily watched, than to cause them to meet in secret and thus escape detection until the crimes they contemplate have been accomplished. It is doubtful if this Government would be willing to bind itself to any course of action with respect to the apprehension

## FEDERAL SUPREME COURT'S RULING ON HAWAII APPEALS

On Monday the Supreme Court of the United States promulgated a rule attaching the Territory of Hawaii to the Ninth Circuit. That is to say, the Territory is by this rule linked to the judicial system of the United States for purposes of appeal. Its relation in this respect is the same as that of Alaska, which likewise belongs to the Ninth Circuit.

The occasion for this rule was the application of one of the parties to an admiralty case in Hawaii for admission to the Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States of an appeal from a decision of the Supreme Court of Hawaii. For such an appeal the new rule of the Supreme Court opens the way. The rule was promulgated under authority of the Act of 1891, which created the Circuit Courts of Appeal and gave to them jurisdiction in appeals from the Supreme Courts of Territories, and power to assign the Territories to the several judicial circuits of the United States.

But this rule of the Supreme Court apparently runs counter to the Act of April 30, 1900, establishing the Territory of Hawaii. The judiciary section of that law made no provisions for appeal from the Supreme Court of Hawaii to the Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States; and it provided that cases pending at the organization of the Territory should be carried on to final judgment in the Territorial Hawaiian courts.

Some newspapers and some lawyers seem disposed to discover in this rule of the Supreme Court a principle indicating its future decisions in the Porto Rico and Philippine cases, as affecting the general question of constitutional self-extension. One of our contemporaries in New York went so far as to announce in large type that the "decision" means that "Hawaii is a part of the United States;" that is to say that the Constitution extends itself over that territory.

But there was no need of such a "decision" and the rule or order of the court therefore has no such significance. Congress has already legislated the Constitution into Hawaii. The act organizing the Territory extended the American Constitution over it and made its citizens citizens of the United States. The rule of the Supreme Court has an altogether different significance. During the debate upon the Cullom bill no other question received so much attention as that of the status of the Hawaiian courts. The original bill made them independent and gave them the same ultimate jurisdiction as belongs to State courts. This proposal was discussed for days. Several Senators, particularly Senator Spooner, attacked the proposal. The importance of the question and the merit of the argument may be seen in the first colloquy on the subject between Mr. Spooner and Mr. Cullom on February 19, 1900:

## Lopez May Yield.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 25.—Senator Sixto Lopez has informed his friends here that he is going home and that if he finds press reports true as to a general submission to American sovereignty, he will acquiesce and join Aguinaldo in working for a peaceful acceptance of the rule. He said he will make one more speech, in San Francisco, before sailing, and expects to reach Manila in July.

## HOBSON MAY VISIT CERVERA

### Friendship Born of War Results in a Romantic Episode.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—When Lieutenant Pierson Hobson completes his duties at Buffalo, where he has been assigned by the Navy Department to the Pan-American Exposition, he intends asking for leave of absence in order that he may visit Spain as the guest of Admiral Cervera. After blowing up the Merrimac, Lieutenant Hobson was a prisoner of the Admiral, and a warm friendship sprang up between them, which was continued after conditions were reversed and the Spanish Admiral became an American captive. Lieutenant Hobson was instrumental in obtaining for his friend a return of the courtesies that had been shown him while in custody at Santiago.

When Admiral Cervera returned to Spain he kept up a correspondence with his young American friend and recently invited him to be his guest. Lieutenant Hobson wrote that he would do so if the Admiral would come to visit him at his ancestral home in Alabama. To this Admiral Cervera replied that his age was such that his traveling days were over, but that he would be pleased to send his son as his representative. This was acceptable to Lieutenant Hobson, and if the consent of the Navy Department can be obtained he will start in the fall for a visit to Spain.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA CRISIS.

### It is Over a \$5 000,000 Railroad Subsidy Measure.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 24.—British Columbia is again in the throes of a political crisis, brought about by the Government's bill to borrow \$5,000,000 to subsidize railways in the province. Many of the Government supporters wanted it explicitly stated that the subsidy for a line from the coast to Midway should be given to a company independent of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Government bill leaves it to the Government to say who the subsidy shall be given to, their object being to make the best bargain possible. Joe Martin is supporting the Government bill, and is being followed by Brown, McInnes and Stables of the opposition party, while Martin's lieutenant, Smith Curtis of Rossland, has deserted the opposition for the stand taken by his former leader. He walked out of the opposition caucus last night. On the other hand, Helmcken and McPhillips of Victoria and Carden of Vancouver have openly come out in opposition to the Government's policy, which they formerly supported, and tomorrow Helmcken will move a want of confidence motion, favoring the construction of the Coast-Kootenay Railway by an independent company. This will show how the house stands on the question. With the support of the three members of the opposition it is expected that the Government can carry the bill.

## No Change in Sugar Duties.

LONDON, April 23.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, informed a deputation of brewers today that he could hold out no hope of revising the sugar and glucose duties. Mrs. Allen Sells-Greenpan, widow of the late Allen Sells, the well-known showman, has died at Topeka. She was one of the wealthiest women in Kansas and her estate will go to her showman son, Willie Sells.

## LABORER SWINDLER ARRESTED.

### KINGSTON, April 25.—Frank Fuller and Thomas Smith, Americans, have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for having false contracts here with Jamaican laborers to work in Cuba. Fuller and Smith exacted passage money from each laborer with whom they made contracts.

## Latest Sugar Prices.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Sugar—Raw, firm; fair refining, 3 11-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 3-16c to 4 1-4c; molasses sugar, 3 7-16c to 3 1-2c. Refined, firm; crushed, 5 9-16c; powdered, 5 5-16c; granulated, 5 4-16c.